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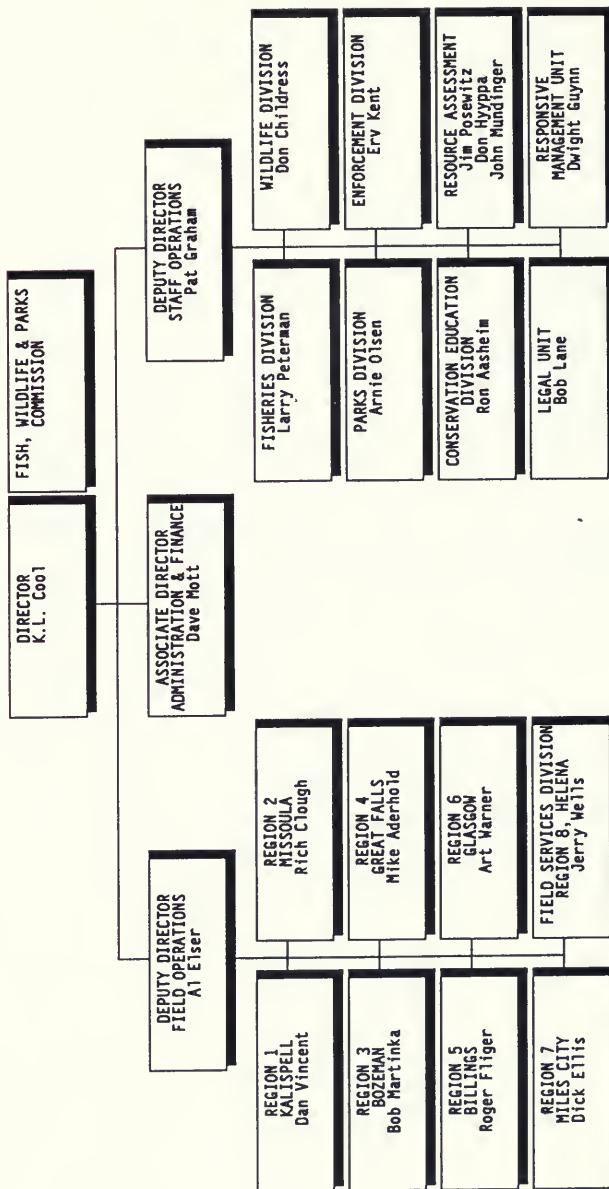


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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Helena-based division administrators serve in a staff role handling major budget matters, program development and policy decisions. Regional supervisors handle on-the-ground implementation of programs and policies.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Director - K. L. Cool	444-3186
Deputy Director - Pat Graham	444-3186
Deputy Director - Al Elser	444-3186
Associate Director - Dave Mott	444-4786

REGIONAL SUPERVISORS:

Region One - Kalispell - Dan Vincent	752-5501
Region Two - Missoula - Rich Clough	542-5500
Region Three - Bozeman - Bob Martinka	994-4042/4043
Region Four - Great Falls - Mike Aderhold	454-3441/3442
Region Five - Billings - Roger Fliger	252-4654/4655
Region Six - Glasgow - Art Warner	228-9347/9348
Region Seven - Miles City - Dick Ellis	232-4365/4368
Region Eight - Helena - Jerry Wells	444-2602

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:

Wildlife - Don Childress	444-2612
Fisheries - Larry Peterman	444-2449
Parks - Arnie Olsen	444-3750
Enforcement - Erv Kent	444-2452
Conservation Education - Ron Aasheim	444-2535
Field Services - Jerry Wells	444-2602
Legal Unit - Bob Lane	444-4594
Responsive Management Unit - Dwight Guynn	444-4758
Resource Assessment - Jim Posewitz (Resource Issues)	444-2603
Resource Assessment - Don Hyppa (Recreation Issues)	444-4745
Resource Assessment - John Mundinger (Resource Issues)	444-5670

DEPARTMENT MISSION

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, through its employees and citizen Commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife and recreational resources of Montana, while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations.

DEPARTMENT GOALS

- * Manage with a focus on ecological systems to reflect the diversity of all wildlife and their habitats, while maintaining our commitment to Montana's hunting and fishing heritage.
- * Provide increased opportunities for public enjoyment of fish, wildlife and parks resources, while maintaining our commitment to improve landowner-sportsperson-department relations.
- * Achieve a quality, financially sound state parks system.
- * Elevate the importance of public education and participation in all program areas to afford citizens the opportunity to better understand, appreciate and make informed decisions about our natural and cultural resources.
- * Create a work environment where a diverse workforce can focus on FW&P priorities under healthy, satisfying and caring conditions.

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department, by law, supervises management of all the fish, wildlife, game and nongame birds, waterfowl and the game and fur-bearing animals of the state. Further, the Department is responsible for all scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific and recreational resources of the state.

FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS COMMISSION

The Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission: sets Department policy; establishes fishing, hunting, and trapping rules; establishes rules governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the Department and waters under jurisdiction of the Department; approves all acquisitions or transfers of interest in land or water; and approves the Department budget.

BUDGETS

The Department's operating budget for Fiscal Year 1992 totals \$34,766,969.

Expenditures and FTEs are budgeted as follows:

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Department Management	\$ 2,580,396	39.98
Administration and Finance	\$ 4,991,856	52.58
Conservation Education	\$ 1,706,240	25.15
Enforcement	\$ 4,435,926	96.29
Field Services & R-8	\$ 2,482,414	32.23
Fisheries	\$ 5,597,879	109.00
Parks	\$ 5,411,135	98.97
Wildlife	<u>\$ 7,561,123</u>	<u>98.83</u>
Total	\$34,766,969	553.03

The Department's operating budget for Fiscal Year 1993 totals \$34,525,966.

Expenditures and FTEs are budgeted as follows:

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Department Management	\$ 2,539,553	39.98
Administration and Finance	\$ 5,287,821	52.58
Conservation Education	\$ 1,624,857	25.15
Enforcement	\$ 4,644,028	95.93
Field Services & R-8	\$ 2,361,819	33.33
Fisheries	\$ 6,722,600	109.00
Parks	\$ 4,788,984	98.33
Wildlife	<u>\$ 6,556,304</u>	<u>98.83</u>
Total	\$34,525,966	553.13

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION

The Administration and Finance Division is responsible for recording all the financial transactions of the Department, administering the license drawings and consigning licenses to license agents. The Division includes the License Section, the Accounting and Finance Bureau, the Property Section, the Word Processing Section, the Purchasing Section and the Payroll Section.

LICENSE SECTION

- Resident youths 12-14 years of age, as well as resident seniors 62 years of age and older, need only the conservation license to fish and hunt upland game birds (except turkey) and migratory waterfowl.
- A federal waterfowl stamp is required at age 16. A state waterfowl stamp is needed at age 15.
- Resident youths need a fishing license at age 15.
- You do not need a federal waterfowl stamp to hunt mourning doves or sandhill cranes (a crane permit is required, see current waterfowl regulations) in Montana.
- License Agents receive 50¢ for each individual license they sell. The Department's approximately 400 license agents statewide sold 1,345,730 individual hunting and fishing licenses during the 1991-92 license year.
- Our license year begins March 1 and runs through February of the following year.
- Beginning with the 1992 license year, a bow and arrow license may not be issued to a resident or nonresident bowhunter unless:
 - (1) he or she presents to the person authorized to issue the license a certificate proving that he or she has completed a bowhunter education course sanctioned by the National Bowhunter Education Foundation (i.e., beginning in 1992, all first-time bowhunters, regardless of age, must have completed a National Bowhunter Education Foundation course prior to purchasing a bow and arrow license);
OR
 - (2) he or she presents a bow and arrow hunting license purchased for any previous hunting season in any state or province.
- Youths must be 12 years of age by September 15 of any given year to take part in that year's special license and permit drawings.
- Application deadline for nonresident big game combination licenses (and date restricted licenses go on sale) is March 15 of each year.
- Application deadline for licenses and permits through the state's annual special drawings is June 1.
- The top four states from which hunters purchased nonresident big game combination licenses in 1990 were:

(1) California	3,290
(2) Pennsylvania	2,226
(3) Minnesota	2,170
(4) Washington	2,096
- In any given fiscal year, license revenues provide 65-70 percent of the Department's total operating budget. In 1990, nonresident license sales accounted for 68 percent of total license revenues.

DRAWING APPLICATIONS

SPECIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Antelope	58,354	51,604	55,302	49,643	53,800	55,643
Deer B	50,386	37,266	34,470	29,362	33,565	33,738
Elk Permit	87,697	79,310	84,894	63,705	72,374	74,256
Deer Permit	0	0	8,312	5,245	5,902	6,460
Moose	18,562	17,572	20,371	19,869	22,889	24,521
Sheep	8,341	8,628	10,538	10,657	11,764	12,782
Goat	5,227	5,182	5,888	5,975	6,519	6,990
TOTAL	228,567	199,562	219,775	184,456	206,813	214,390

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

SPECIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Antelope	38,250	39,489	42,801	41,104	42,127	40,694
Deer B	38,509	21,722	17,294	16,901	19,392	21,130
Elk Permit	23,719	21,768	20,970	24,017	23,238	26,598
Deer Permit	0	0	6,547	1,500	1,250	1,500
Moose	616	672	687	720	712	725
Sheep	562	610	513	475	528	608
Goat	352	350	313	319	309	311
TOTAL	102,008	84,611	89,125	85,036	87,556	91,566

PERCENT SUCCESSFUL

SPECIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Antelope	66%	77%	77%	83%	78%	73%
Deer B	76%	58%	50%	58%	58%	63%
Elk Permit	27%	27%	25%	38%	32%	36%
Deer Permit	0%	0%	79%	29%	21%	23%
Moose	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Sheep	7%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Goat	7%	7%	5%	5%	5%	4%
TOTAL	45%	42%	41%	46%	42%	43%

License Prices (in Dollars)

License Name	Type	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Res Buffalo	7				200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Nres Turkey	10				1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Res Sportsman	11	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	45.00	45.00	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	46.00
Res Conservation	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Res Fishing	13	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	13.00
Res Bird	14				4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Nres Conservation	16	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00
Nres Fish, Season	21	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
Nres Bird	22	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Res Elk	23	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	16.00
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24				5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	25	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	13.00
Res Deer B - S, Y & D	26				4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Res Deer B, Mule	27	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res Deer B, Mule	28													
Waterfowl stamp	29													
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Res Turkey	31													
Archery	33	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res Dis. Conservation	34				2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Res Grizzly	35	23.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Grizzly	41	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Nres Deer B, Mule	44													
Nres Antelopes, 2nd	45													
Nres Black Bear	46	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Res Antelope	47	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00
Nres Antelope	48	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	145.00	145.00	150.00
Nres Deer A	53	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Nres Deer B	54	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Res Sheep	55	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Sheep	56	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
Res Goat	57	15.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	75.00
Nres Goat	58	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
Nres Moose	61	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00
Nres Moose	62	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
Res Black Bear	65	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	11.00
Res Mt Lion	66	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
Nres Mt Lion	67	100.00	100.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00
Res Padlefish	68	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Nres Elk Combo (Unres)	70													
Nres Elk Combo (Res)	83	275.00	275.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	622.00	622.00	675.00
Nres Elk Combo (Unres)	84													
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85													
Nres Deer Combo (Outtrr)	86													
Nres Deer Combo (Outtrr)	87													
Elk Permit	XX	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
Drawing Fee	99													

Lic price

This spreadsheet shows prices since 1982. Based upon the 1989 legislature, I have included 1990 and 1991 prices. If the structure of a particular license has changed over time, I have left the cell blank. If you have any questions, call Jim Herman. Press the "home" key to get to the beginning. (May 7, 1991).

License Revenue (in Dollars)

License Name	Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Estimated 1992	Estimated 1993	Estimated 1994
Res Buffalo	7	\$96,000	\$99,000	\$92,800	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Nres Turkey	8											
Nres Turkey	10	870,590	628,600	631,656	620,640	23,400	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800
Res Sportsman	11	512,588	502,044	499,808	505,592	765,800	742,560	711,620	688,280	918,000	1,088,000	1,088,000
Res Conservation	12	1,241,088	1,201,792	1,333,791	1,333,924	1,350,000	1,278,720	1,349,760	1,349,440	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
Res Fishing	13	141,948	136,832	133,136	133,620	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000
Res Bird	14	248,770	234,194	251,854	258,248	260,000	225,000	231,500	225,000	625,000	625,000	625,000
Nres Conservation	16	633,030	722,170	808,080	805,000	669,900	751,680	870,000	870,000	978,750	978,750	978,750
Nres Fish, Season	21	599,820	122,700	136,890	155,130	238,500	237,175	237,175	246,125	246,125	246,125	246,125
Nres Bird	22	595,540	744,750	795,710	792,640	780,000	709,800	733,200	983,580	1,014,000	1,248,000	1,248,000
Res Elk	23	55,520	67,790	73,615	76,885	80,000	78,400	77,600	102,960	104,000	128,000	128,000
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24	1,003,635	1,004,211	1,022,013	1,008,000	909,090	959,040	939,060	1,384,370	1,221,000	1,443,000	1,443,000
Res Deer A	25	94,775	98,177	102,330	107,294	103,500	102,600	105,840	130,680	132,000	156,000	156,000
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	208,536	203,022	221,314	256,286	216,000	216,000	216,000	252,000	252,000	288,000	288,000
Res Deer B	27											
Res Deer B, Mule	28											
Waterfowl stamp	29											
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	797,484	770,442	1,097,520	1,165,424	1,120,000	993,600	1,048,800	1,070,880	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,380,000
Res Turkey	31											
Archery	33	131,682	118,518	126,018	126,498	147,000	135,240	141,120	144,060	168,280	168,000	168,000
Res Conservation	34	3,950	4,228	4,632	5,216	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Res Grizzly	35	8,850	9,900	5,400	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Nres Grizzly	41	5,400	9,400	1,800	2,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nres Deer A, Mule	44											
Nres Antelope, 2nd	45											
Nres Black Bear	46	150,400	105,600	105,300	121,900	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Res Antelope	47	286,900	321,264	328,296	326,940	312,000	299,520	295,760	295,520	458,640	468,000	512,000
Nres Antelope	48	623,800	644,400	692,000	709,400	846,000	806,400	823,200	840,000	1,015,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Nres Deer A	53	238,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Deer B	54	248,200	212,150	210,700	244,750	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Res Mt Sheep	55	28,000	26,900	29,800	34,550	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Nres Mt Sheep	56	34,800	30,900	33,900	32,700	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Res Goat	57	14,800	15,250	14,700	13,750	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	22,500
Nres Goat	58	5,100	4,200	4,500	5,100	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	9,000	9,000	9,000
Res Moose	61	33,350	34,850	34,700	35,450	33,750	33,750	33,750	40,500	40,500	50,625	50,625
Nres Moose	62	6,600	6,900	5,400	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	11,250	11,250	11,875	11,875
Res Black Bear	65	42,304	46,560	50,472	52,152	52,000	47,320	49,920	68,640	71,500	97,500	97,500
Nres Mt Lion	66	12,370	12,100	12,500	11,080	13,000	12,480	12,740	16,562	16,900	19,100	19,100
Res Paddlefish	68	32,400	32,700	29,000	40,800	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Nres Paddlefish	70	6,501	7,860	9,216	7,719	6,900	6,900	6,900	9,200	9,200	11,500	11,500
Nres Elk Combo (Unres)	83	5,100,000	3,420,000	3,990,000	3,990,000	5,130,000	5,130,000	5,130,000	5,130,000	5,266,800	5,415,000	5,415,000
Nres Elk Combo (Res)	84											
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85											
Nres Deer Combo (Outfitr)	86											
Drawing Fee	87	458,464	379,658	412,112	426,630	400,000	400,000	315,000	365,400	390,600	40,000	40,000
Elk Permit	99											
		\$13,926,167	\$12,166,876	\$13,513,271	\$13,690,566	\$18,743,700	\$18,094,185	\$18,580,105	\$18,500,835	\$22,165,507	\$22,336,375	\$23,928,775

License Prices (in Dollars)

License Name	Type	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Res Buffalo	7	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Nres Buffalo	8	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Nres Turkey	10	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	45.00	45.00	45.50	45.50	54.00	64.00	64.00
Res Sportsman	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Res Conservation	12	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	13.00
Res Fishing	13	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res Bird	14	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nres Conservation	16	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nres Fish, Season	21	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
Nres Bird	22	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Res Elk	23	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	16.00
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	8.00
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.50	6.50
Res Deer B - S, Y & D	27	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Res Deer B, Mule	28	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Waterfowl stamp	29	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Res Turkey	31	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Res Archery	33	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res Dis. Conservation	34	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Res Grizzly	35	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Grizzly	41	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Nres Deer B, Mule	44	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Antelope, 2nd	45	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Nres Black Bear	46	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res Antelope	47	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Nres Antelope	48	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	145.00	145.00	150.00
Nres Deer A	53	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Nres Deer B	54	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Res Sheep	55	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00
Nres Sheep	56	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	350.00	450.00	475.00
Res Goat	57	15.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nres Goat	58	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
Nres Moose	61	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00
Nres Black Bear	62	175.00	175.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
Res Mt Lion	65	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	15.00
Nres Mt Lion	67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
Res Padlefish	68	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Nres Elk Combo (Unres)	70	275.00	275.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	620.00	620.00	675.00
Res Elk Combo (Res)	84	275.00	275.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	472.00	472.00	485.00
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	238.00	238.00	245.00
Nres Deer Combo (Outtrr)	86	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	248.00	248.00	250.00
Elk Permit	87	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
Drawing Fee	99	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Lic price

This spreadsheet shows prices since 1982. Based upon the 1989
 Legislation, I have included 1990 and 1991 prices. If the structure
 of a particular license has changed over time, I have left the cell
 blank. If you have any questions, call Jim Herman. Press the "home"
 key to get to the beginning. (May 7, 1991).

License Revenue (in Dollars)

License Name	Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Estimated 1994
Res Buffalo	7	\$96,000	\$99,000	\$92,800	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Nres Buffalo	8											
Nres Sportsman	10	870,590	628,600	631,656	620,640	23,400	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800
Res Conservation	11	512,588	502,044	499,808	505,592	765,000	703,800	742,560	711,620	881,280	918,000	1,088,000
Res Fishing	12	1,241,088	1,201,792	1,333,791	1,353,924	1,350,000	1,278,720	489,600	510,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
Res Bird	13	141,948	136,835	133,436	133,620	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	1,349,750	1,595,440	1,628,000
Nres Conservation	14	248,770	234,194	251,854	258,248	260,000	229,000	237,500	242,500	625,000	625,000	625,000
Nres Fish, Season	21	599,820	633,030	712,170	808,080	805,000	669,900	751,680	870,000	870,000	978,750	978,750
Nres Bird	22	155,700	122,700	136,890	155,130	238,500	237,175	237,175	246,125	246,125	246,125	246,125
Res Elk	23	595,540	744,730	785,710	792,640	780,000	709,800	784,800	793,580	1,014,000	1,248,000	1,248,000
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24	55,520	67,520	73,615	76,385	80,000	76,000	78,400	77,600	102,960	104,000	104,000
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	25	950,247	1,003,635	1,004,211	1,022,013	1,008,000	909,090	959,040	1,084,370	1,221,000	1,443,000	1,443,000
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	94,775	98,177	102,330	101,294	103,500	101,600	105,840	130,680	132,000	156,000	156,000
Res Deer B, Mule	27	208,536	203,022	221,514	254,286	216,000	216,000	216,000	225,000	225,000	288,000	288,000
Waterfowl Stamp	28											
Nres Fish, 2-day	29											
Res Turkey	30	797,484	770,442	1,097,520	73,230	76,635	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Archery	31	131,682	118,518	126,018	126,498	147,000	135,240	141,120	144,060	168,000	168,000	168,000
Res Dis. Conservation	34	3,950	4,228	4,332	5,216	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	9,600
Res Grizzly	35	3,850	9,600	5,400	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Nres Deer B, Mule	41	5,400	9,600	1,800	2,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nres Antelope, 2nd	44											
Nres Black Bear	46	150,400	105,400	105,300	121,900	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Res Antelope	47	280,090	321,264	328,296	326,940	312,000	299,520	299,520	299,520	458,640	468,000	572,000
Nres Antelope	48	623,800	644,400	662,000	709,400	840,000	806,400	823,200	840,000	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,050,000
Nres Deer A	53	238,000	248,200	212,150	210,700	244,750	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Nres Deer B	54	28,600	30,900	29,800	34,250	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Res Mt Sheep	55	34,800	33,900	33,900	32,700	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	45,000	45,000	47,500
Nres Mt Sheep	56	14,800	15,250	14,700	14,700	13,750	13,750	13,750	15,000	15,000	18,000	22,500
Res Goat	57	58	5,000	4,700	5,100	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	9,000	9,000	9,500
Nres Goat	58	33,250	34,850	34,700	35,450	33,750	33,750	33,750	40,500	40,500	50,625	50,625
Res Moose	62	6,600	6,900	5,400	4,800	8,000	8,000	8,000	11,250	11,250	11,875	11,875
Res Black Bear	65	42,304	46,560	50,472	52,152	52,000	47,320	49,920	47,320	68,640	71,500	97,500
Res Mt Lion	66	12,370	12,100	12,500	17,980	13,000	12,480	12,740	12,480	16,562	16,562	19,500
Nres Mt Lion	67	32,400	32,700	29,600	40,800	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Res Paddlefish	68	6,501	7,860	9,216	7,719	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	9,200	9,200	11,500
Nres Paddlefish	69											
Nres Elk Combo (Unres)	70	5,100,000	3,420,000	3,990,000	3,990,000	5,130,000	5,130,000	5,130,000	5,266,800	5,266,800	5,415,000	5,415,000
Nres Elk Combo (Res)	84											
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85											
Nres Deer Combo (Outtrr)	86											
Nres Deer Combo (Indo)	87											
Drawing Fee	98	458,464	379,658	412,112	426,630							
Elk Permit	99											
		\$13,926,167	\$12,166,876	\$13,513,271	\$13,690,566	\$18,743,700	\$18,094,185	\$18,580,105	\$18,580,105	\$22,165,507	\$22,336,375	\$23,928,775

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, & PARKS

10-YEAR LICENSE SALES COMPARISON

LICENSE TYPE	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL
Res. Sportsman	5,540	14,038	19,598	24,065	24,613	24,310	24,902	17,960	17,573	17,269	189,868
Res. Conservation	96,273	111,672	117,450	124,377	118,496	113,090	112,898	110,042	110,259	112,138	1,128,695
Res. Fishing	172,954	12,206	12,757	13,908	13,538	12,167	11,604	9,244	9,363	9,579	277,320
Res. Bird - Adult	47,780	46,061	50,621	44,707	37,627	34,337	35,567	34,208	33,536	33,721	398,165
Res. Bird - Youth	3,180	3,240	3,724	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,144
Nontres. Conservation	117,437	109,225	111,364	108,577	114,052	102,603	132,725	99,149	107,715	114,696	1,116,543
Nontres. 1-Day Fishing	160,531	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	160,531
Nontres. 6-Day Fishing	26,798	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,798
Nontres. 2-Day Fishing	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,315,304
Res. Cons/Fishing	---	---	159,913	175,793	140,218	144,872	129,498	133,445	128,417	137,970	146,486
Nontres. Cons/Fishing	---	---	10,788	9,638	12,505	13,546	146,872	141,814	143,628	140,741	139,010
Nontres. Season Fishing	17,932	1,918	2,120	3,053	3,140	3,133	3,035	3,153	3,055	17,948	18,445
Nontres. Bird	2,648	3,297	5,040	5,884	4,616	4,185	5,204	4,090	4,571	5,190	44,725
Elk - Adult	87,070	70,669	64,376	62,001	63,862	62,060	59,674	74,473	78,604	79,437	702,226
Elk - Youth	5,432	5,003	5,108	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,543
Elk - Senior	---	3,705	3,965	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,670
Elk - Senior, Youth, Disabled	---	---	10,264	10,931	10,863	11,120	13,558	14,729	15,387	15,387	86,852
Deer - Adult	138,156	131,051	128,847	122,309	111,698	108,196	105,813	111,515	111,750	114,106	1,183,441
Deer - Youth	9,201	9,854	10,690	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,745
Deer - Senior	---	7,136	8,317	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,453
Deer - Senior, Youth, Disabled	---	---	21,763	21,339	20,776	21,105	21,817	22,776	23,912	23,912	153,488
Deer B	11,691	18,787	36,549	79,678	63,123	42,456	34,772	33,837	36,967	42,512	400,372
Res. Deer B (Antlerless Mule)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,508	14,792	26,300
Nontres. Deer B (2nd)	---	6,558	7,239	7,944	6,503	5,817	6,991	7,920	8,428	9,291	19,959
Res. Turkey	5,427	6,558	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317	46,479
Nontres. Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,479	1,634	1,936	25,639
Nontres. Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,049
Nontres. Big Game	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	119,000
Bow & Arrow	15,811	17,233	18,639	19,921	21,753	21,438	22,037	19,753	21,102	21,171	198,858
Disabled Res. Conservation	---	---	800	1,178	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	12,568
Res. Grizzly	675	626	485	470	288	113	177	198	108	120	3,260
Nontres. Grizzly	123	83	113	53	19	7	18	32	6	9	463
Res. Sheep	625	963	1,214	797	631	668	572	538	596	691	7,495
Nontres. Sheep	214	210	257	147	108	131	116	103	113	109	1,508
Res. Antelope (2nd)	---	---	---	7,278	8,620	14,463	---	---	---	---	30,361
Nontres. Antelope (2nd)	---	---	---	469	751	1,466	4,569	5,607	5,482	5,341	23,685
Nontres. Black Bear	622	655	815	899	1,081	1,116	1,534	1,056	1,054	1,223	10,055
Res. Antelope	21,312	28,111	36,860	37,314	33,869	36,711	53,619	53,544	54,719	54,605	410,664
Waterfowl Stamp	---	28	---	---	---	19,765	18,156	14,693	15,529	15,529	81,591

LICENSE TYPE	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL
Nonres. Antelope	1,387	2,009	2,935	5,126	6,077	6,475	6,238	6,444	6,920	7,094	50,705
Nonres. Deer A	917	2,111	3,136	5,076	2,500	1,500	2,380	---	---	---	17,620
Nonres. Deer B (1st)	1,169	2,339	5,372	12,666	12,000	5,221	4,964	4,243	4,217	4,937	57,128
Nonres. Deer B (Antlerless Mule)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,997	5,859	9,856
Res. Goat	349	325	316	334	333	332	296	305	294	294	3,178
Nonres. Goat	15	13	14	17	19	18	17	14	15	17	159
Res. Moose	522	571	570	627	597	632	665	697	709	694	6,304
Nonres. Moose	10	6	11	18	19	20	22	23	18	16	163
Res. Black Bear	9,884	7,223	5,963	5,392	5,617	5,850	5,304	5,820	6,316	6,535	63,904
Res. Mountain Lion	893	1,027	1,021	984	1,045	916	1,237	1,109	1,250	1,078	11,291
Nonres. Mountain Lion	69	93	132	80	92	92	108	109	98	136	1,009
Paddlefish Res./Nonres.)	---	4,834	4,636	5,063	3,593	---	---	---	---	---	18,126
Res. Paddlefish	---	---	---	---	---	2,661	2,182	2,520	3,081	2,826	13,370
Nonres. Paddlefish	---	---	---	---	---	2,661	2,182	2,520	3,081	2,826	13,370
Drawing Fee	149,839	173,969	222,772	225,017	235,902	203,639	229,232	189,829	206,056	213,315	4,944
Residency Statement	174,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	174,035
Res. Buffalo	---	---	---	---	---	40	20	3	480	45	14
Nonres. Buffalo	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	2	0	0	602
Nonres. Big Game Combo (Unres.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,400	11,400	11,424	2
Nonres. Big Game Combo (Restr.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,600	5,600	5,576	34,224
Nonres. Deer Combo (Unres.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,075	2,533	2,000	16,776
Nonres. Deer Combo (Outfit.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,923	2,000	7,608
Nonres. Deer Combo (Landowner)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,425	1,544	2,000	5,423
											4,969

TOTALS: 1,303,721 1,163,187 1,250,510 1,285,716 1,258,429 1,179,615 1,232,612 1,161,886 1,225,853 1,273,755

NONRESIDENT COMBINATION LICENSES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>
1970	\$151	9,501	\$ 1,434,651
1971	151	11,973	1,807,923
1972	151	13,970	2,109,470
1973	151	19,230	2,903,730
1974	151	20,560	3,104,560
1975	151	25,584	3,863,184
1976*	225	12,689	2,855,025
1977	225	13,767	3,097,575
1978	225	16,553	3,724,425
1979	225	17,000	3,825,000
1980	225	17,000	3,825,000
1981	225	17,000	3,825,000
1982	275	17,000	4,675,000
1983	275	17,000	4,675,000
1984	300	17,000	5,100,000
1985	300	17,000	5,100,000
1986	350	17,000	5,900,000
1987	350	17,000	5,900,000
1988**	450	17,000	7,650,000
	200	6,000	1,200,000
1989	450	17,000	7,650,000
	200	6,000	1,200,000
1990	450	17,000	7,650,000
	200	6,000	1,200,000
1991	450	17,000	7,650,000
	200	6,000	1,200,000

* Legislature increased cost & limited quantity to 17,000.

**Legislature increased cost & created 6,000 deer combo licenses.

LENGTH OF SELL-OUT TIME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ON SALE</u>	<u>SELL OUT</u>	<u># OF WEEKS</u>
1979	May	10/19	21
1980	May	9/18	17
1981	April	7/17	12
1982	2/17	6/14	16
1983	3/21	5/16	7
1984	4/2	4/26	4
1985	4/15	4/22	1
1986 - 11,400 (Gen)	2/10	2/10	1 day***
5,600 (Outf)	2/10	2/27	3
1987 - 11,400 (Gen)	2/24	2/24	0
5,600 (Outf)	2/24	2/24	0
1988 - 11,400 (Gen)	4/15	6/22	10****
5,600 (Outf)	3/15	3/15	0
2,000 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
2,000 (Outf)	3/15	4/15	4
2,000 (Land)	3/15	4/15	4

1989 -	11,400 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	5,600 (Outf)	3/15	3/15	0
	2,000 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	2,000 (Outf)	3/15	4/15	4 (77 left)
	2,000 (Land)	3/15	4/15	4 (456 left)
1990 -	11,400 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	5,600 (Outf)	3/15	4/15	4 (24 left)
	2,000 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	2,000 (Outf)	3/15	3/15	0
	2,000 (Land)	3/15	4/15	4
1991 -	11,400 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	5,600 (Outf)	3/15	4/4	3
	2,000 (Gen)	4/15	4/15	0
	2,000 (Outf)	3/15	3/15	0
	2,000 (Land)	3/15	3/15	0

***In 1986, the nonres. combo licenses were split into two categories: 11,400 general & 5,600 outfitter sponsored. Total number of applications received after the sell-out of the 11,400 category was 4,410. Total received after sell-out of 5,600 category was 64.

****In 1988, an additional 6,000 deer combo licenses were offered for sale: 2,000 general, 2,000 outfitter-sponsored, and 2,000 landowner-sponsored.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

The Conservation Education Division is the public relations arm of the Department. In fulfilling its information and education functions, the Division: acts as a clearinghouse for disseminating information on Department activities and news items to the media; serves as a contact point for those publics requesting information on all aspects of Department business; administers the state hunter and bowhunter education programs; oversees the state boating, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle safety programs; conducts youth education, Project WILD and Watchable Wildlife programs; publishes the Department magazine MONTANA OUTDOORS; produces films and videos; maintains a film and video library; and publishes the Department's various hunting, fishing and trapping regulations.

Hunter Education. Since the program's inception in 1958, over 230,000 individuals have been certified as safe hunters. Approximately 700 volunteer Hunter Education instructors throughout the state certify close to 6,000 individuals in hunter education annually.

Bowhunter Education. Approximately 300 volunteer instructors have certified 2,700 students in bowhunter education since the program began in 1988. About 800 students now complete the training each year.

Montana Outdoors. Subscription--\$ 7.00 per year.
 Single issue cost--\$ 2.00.
 Subscribers--as of 9/1/91, about 34,000.
 Newsstand sales--about 4,000 copies per issue.

Project Wild. Project WILD is a national educational effort to incorporate environmental education and wildlife concerns into school curriculum. In Montana, Project WILD is coordinated by FW&P and the Office of Public Instruction. In 1990, 1,083 educators from across Montana attended 43 Project WILD workshops/presentations. It's estimated that over 10,000 students statewide were reached through these contacts.

Boating Safety. Beginning in 1992, all operators or riders of jet skis under the age of 14 must complete a boating safety course conducted by FW&P and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Film and Video Production. The Department produces 16mm film documentaries. These films are available on video, free of charge, for use at presentations and other educational functions. Videos also are for sale on 1/2-inch cassettes for \$29.95 each.

The Department's video production unit produces weekly two-minute outdoor reports for airing on statewide television news programs. The unit also produces video public service announcements (PSAs).

Film Center. Over 120 different film titles are maintained in the film library; these films are booked over 1,800 times annually by schools, civic groups and other educational and community organizations. Upwards of 80,000 people view these films annually. Copies of many of these films are maintained at regional offices, as well.

Helena Information Desk. Information Desk personnel handled an estimated 30,000 telephone calls during 1990 and responded to over 3,500 requests for information. In addition, the staff greeted approximately 6,000 visitors at the headquarters office.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Enforcement Division is responsible for enforcing all the Fish and Game laws of Montana, Department rules and Commission regulations to ensure the protection and responsible management of big game species, furbearing animals, game birds, game fish, endangered species and all other forms of wildlife deemed "in need of management" under state statutes or otherwise protected by law. Division personnel also enforce state boating and snowmobile rules and regulations as well as private property laws and regulations as they deal with fishing and hunting.

- The Division currently comprises 89 state game wardens, including sergeants and captains. Most (70) are assigned to field, or "patrol," districts.
- Montana encompasses 145,587 square miles of land and 1,551 square miles of water. As such, one field warden is employed for every 2,079 square miles of land and water in the state.
- An individual becomes eligible for resident fishing, hunting and trapping licenses after six months legal residence in Montana. Individuals may claim only one state of residence. They also must claim all income as Montana taxable income.
- Hunters must have landowner permission (verbal or written) to hunt big game on private property in Montana. Bird hunters need permission if property is so posted or other reasonable notice is given.
- All hunters, whether successful or not, must stop at established game checking stations both on their way to and from hunting areas.
- Youths cannot hunt game animals or game birds until the age of 12. Hunters 12 through 17 years of age must have proof of successfully completing a course in the safe handling of firearms from any state or province prior to purchasing a hunting license. Youths who now are residents of Montana but took a hunter education course in another state must exchange their certificate from that state for a Montana certificate before they can buy Montana resident licenses. Certificates can be exchanged at all regional FW&P offices as well as the Helena headquarters.
- Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist visible at all times when hunting big game during the firearms season. During special archery seasons, bowhunters must wear hunter orange if a firearms season for the same species is open in the area in which they are hunting.
- In 1990, 4,455 citations (Notices to Appear) and complaint forms were written. Game wardens also issued 1,018 courtesy citations.
- Youths under 14 who are in public with a firearm, must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.
- In 1990, the three most common violations of Fish and Game law were:
 - (1) Fishing without a license.
 - (2) Swearing to a false statement to purchase resident licenses.
 - (3) Operating a watercraft without a sufficient number of personal flotation devices aboard.
- All watercraft must be equipped with a personal flotation device for all riders; children under 12 must wear PFDs at all times when a boat is in the water. Anyone operating or riding on a jet ski must wear a PFD.

- Revenue generated from the sale of confiscated game goes into the Department's general fund (Earned Revenue Account).
- Responsibility for licensing of outfitters and guides was transferred from the Enforcement Division to the Department of Commerce in 1987. On Sept. 10, 1990, there were 606 licensed outfitters in Montana.

TIP-MONT. 1-800-847-6668 (just remember 1-800-T-I-P-M-O-N-T) is the Department's crimestoppers report and reward line for callers from within Montana to report suspected poaching violations. It is staffed 24 hours a day. Callers from outside Montana should call our nationwide toll-free number (1-800-327-3212), 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, to report similar violations. Callers may remain anonymous and they can receive a reward for their tips. Rewards are determined by the TIP-MONT Board of Directors.

Since the program's inception in 1985, over \$24,000 in reward money has been paid to those supplying tips to TIP-MONT. The highest single amount rewarded to date is \$1,000.

Decoy Enforcement Program. The 1991 Legislature passed a law that makes it illegal to shoot at, or attempt to shoot at, decoys or other facsimiles of wildlife species used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The penalty for attempting to take a decoy is the same as prescribed for unlawfully taking the wildlife species simulated. The new law took effect on July 1, 1991.

Stream Access. Under Montana's current Stream Access Law, passed by the 1985 Legislature, rivers and streams capable of recreational use may be so used by the public up to the ordinary high water marks. Although the law gives recreationists the right to pursue water-based recreational activities within the high water marks of a river or stream, it does not give them the right to enter posted lands bordering those streams or to cross private property to gain access to streams. Activities that are not permitted under the stream access law, without landowner permission, are: big game hunting; operating motorized vehicles not intended for use on the water; overnight camping, unless necessary for the enjoyment of the water resource AND it is done out of sight of OR more than 500 yards from an occupied dwelling (overnight camping is prohibited on many smaller streams); placement of permanent objects; any other pleasure activities not primarily water related.

Trespass Law. Under Montana's current Trespass Law, passed by the 1985 Legislature, landowners can legally close their lands to trespass either by posting a notice or through verbal communication. Notice denying entry to private land must consist of a written notice on a post, structure or natural object or by painting a post, structure or natural object with at least 50 square inches of fluorescent orange paint. In the case of a metal fencepost, the entire post must be painted. This notice must be placed at each outer gate and all normal points of access to the property, as well as on both sides of a stream where it crosses an outer property boundary line.

Because it is no longer necessary for a landowner to post the entire perimeter of his or her lands to deny entry, it is up to the recreationist to determine whether private lands are posted.

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

The Field Services Division, created in 1983, acts as a liaison between the Director's Office and the Regional Supervisors and their clerical staff.

The Department's Lands Section, Aircraft Unit, Landowner/Sportsman Relations Program, Design and Construction Bureau, Wildlife Damage Program, and the Block Management Program are under the jurisdiction of this Division. Administration of Region 8 (Helena area) and implementation of disabled accessibility standards on Department properties also are a responsibility of this division.

Landowner/Sportsman Relations. Since its inception in 1985, the program has continued to emphasize the importance of initiating and maintaining good will between Montana's landowners and the sporting public. Included in this program is the Block Management Program and Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program.

Block Management: Initiated in 1985, Block Management is designed to alleviate some of the burdens landowners experience in association with recreational hunting while ensuring continued free access to private lands for the hunting public. In 1990, approximately 500 landowners granted public recreational access to 5.2 million acres of private and public land through the program. A booklet outlining aspects of the program is available at all Department offices.

Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program: Landowners who allow free public hunting are eligible for livestock loss reimbursement for injury to or loss of livestock that can be directly attributed to public hunting through the Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program. In 1991, the program paid over \$7,000 to landowners submitting claims.

Wildlife Damage. The program provides technical advice and materials to landowners whose properties are suffering losses from game animals. To receive game damage assistance, a landowner must allow free public hunting on the property. This program also supplies fencing materials and other items to prevent game damage. In 1990, the Department spent over \$120,000 in response to game damage complaints.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BUREAU

The major activities of the Design and Construction Bureau are mandated by law. These include:

- (1) manage the maintenance program and implementation of O&M construction projects as needed for individual divisions;
- (2) study land feasibility and obtain land surveys on Department property;
- (3) provide long-range planning assistance for site-specific areas as needed;
- (4) coordinate production of standard signs for the Department through a contract with MSP Industries;
- (5) production of specialized Department signs and interpretive displays in the Whitehall shop;
- (6) oversee the energy conservation program;
- (7) involvement in planning Section 504 activities to provide handicapped accessible facilities;
- (8) provide landscape architectural support for Region 8 capitol grounds; and
- (9) oversee and encourage creativity in design of new interpretive displays for various Department sites and headquarters.

LAND SECTION

All Department acquisitions and disposal must be approved by the Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission. Land acquisitions exceeding 100 acres or \$100,000 must also go to the Board of Land Commissioners for approval. Fishing Access Site acquisition is made possible by dollars earmarked from fishing license sales. \$1 from each resident fishing license, \$1 from each resident conservation and fishing license, \$1 each from nonresident two-day fishing license, \$5 from each nonresident season fishing license and \$5 from each nonresident conservation and season fishing license sold goes into a fund established for fishing access site acquisition. These fees generated \$409,396 in Fiscal Year 1991.

Acreage Facts. As of August 1991, the Department controlled, by lease and fee ownership, 436,050 acres. A total of 159,334 acres (or roughly 37 percent) are leased. Included in total acreage figures are:

<u>Land Type</u>	<u># of Props.</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Management Areas	62	345,650
Fishing Access Sites	300	22,387
State Parks (and affiliated lands)	62	51,208

In Lieu of Taxes. The Department pays a fee on land which is essentially a property tax to counties. In 1990, the Department paid \$226,838.27 in lieu of taxes. The Department pays at the same rate a private landowner would pay real property taxes. The Department pays in lieu of tax fees for land administered in a county when total holdings in that county of game range and fishing access sites exceed 100 acres. The Department does not pay taxes on parks, recreation areas or state monuments because these areas traditionally have been supported by the state general fund.

The five counties receiving the largest payments in 1990 were:

- (1) Yellowstone - \$37,268.26
- (2) Gallatin - \$21,947.14
- (3) Lake - \$21,566.35
- (4) Lewis & Clark - \$18,981.20
- (5) Missoula - \$18,784.10

FISHERIES DIVISION

The Fisheries Division is responsible for the management and perpetuation of Montana's fish and other aquatic resources and, specifically, for maintaining optimum fish populations in Montana waters and for providing the diverse, quality angling opportunities that Montanans and visiting anglers demand. This responsibility is being met through:

- * a strong commitment to habitat protection;
 - * a "wild trout" management philosophy for streams and rivers;
 - * an efficient hatchery stocking program for lakes and reservoirs;
 - * a management emphasis on remaining native species;
 - * maintaining adequate public access for angling; and
 - * an increased emphasis on public education and participation in management.
- The Dingell-Johnson (D-J) Act of 1950 placed an excise tax on selected fishing equipment (e.g. lures, rods and reels). Dollars collected are apportioned back to the states based on land area and numbers of fishing licenses sold.
 - The Wallop-Breaux (W-B) Act of 1984 greatly expanded the D-J funding base by adding funds from taxes on marine fuels, foreign-built yachts, electric trolling motors, certain types of electronic sounders, and some additional items of fishing tackle such as lines, landing nets and tackle boxes. At present, most of this money is being used to renovate hatcheries, repair dams and develop fishing access sites. At least 10 percent of W-B funds must be used to develop motorboat access for anglers. Dollars are apportioned in the same way D-J funds are apportioned.
 - D-J and W-B funding combined will provide about **\\$ 2.8 million** (or one-half) of the Fisheries Division's FY 92 operating budget.
 - Over 11,000 individual waters in Montana support 86 species of fish. Of these, 53 are native to the state and three others possibly are native. The rest (30) are introduced species.
 - Of the total 86 species, 29 are considered game fish under Montana statutes. 16 species are listed as "species of special concern." The pallid sturgeon was listed as an endangered species in 1991.
 - One native species, the cutthroat trout, has two subspecies: the Yellowstone and the westslope.
 - The general fishing season in Montana runs from the third Saturday in May through November 30. Most lakes and reservoirs and portions of almost all of our larger rivers are open year-round.
 - Anglers cumulatively spent over 2.5 million days fishing Montana waters in 1989-90. Their activities were distributed 50:50 between lakes and streams.
 - Residents comprise over 55 percent of the state's anglers.
 - About 47 percent of all Montana residents purchase fishing licenses annually.
 - Approximately 70 percent of all adult resident males and 45 percent of all adult resident females fish in Montana each year.
 - Approximately 88 percent of all fishing in Montana takes place on waters containing trout.
 - The rainbow trout is the most common game fish found in a Montana angler's creel.

- The state fish is the cutthroat trout.
- Over 4,200 miles of cold-water rivers and streams in Montana provide over 1.1 million angling days for trout and salmon anglers annually.
- Approximately 1,900 cold-water lakes totaling 400,000 acres provide over 1 million angling days for trout and salmon anglers annually.
- Montana contains approximately 4,400 miles of warm-water rivers and streams. These waters receive 100,000 angling days annually.
- Thousands of warm-water lakes covering an estimated 350,000 acres, from the massive Fort Peck Reservoir to an untold number of small stock and farm ponds, provide just over 110,000 angler days annually.
- Those rivers receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 1989 were the: (1) Madison above Ennis; (2) Missouri below Holter Dam to Cascade; and (3) Bighorn below Afterbay Dam.
- Those lakes receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 1989 were: (1) Canyon Ferry near Helena; (2) Holter Lake south of Great Falls; and (3) Flathead Lake.
- Each year, anglers spend over \$100 million in Montana on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other direct purchases, excluding license fees. The collective value of their experiences exceeds \$200 million annually.
- The Department maintains nine state fish hatcheries located in or near Anaconda, Arlee, Big Timber, Bridger, Eureka, Great Falls, Lewistown, Miles City and Somers (see map). In addition, three federal fish hatcheries (at Bozeman, Creston and Ennis) operate within Montana.
- In 1990, Montana waters were stocked with nearly 26.5 million fish. Just over 9 million were cold water (salmonid-type) species. Of these, over 3.3 million were rainbow trout and about 4.5 million were kokanee salmon. Of the approximately 17.5 million warm water species stocked, 16.6 million were walleyes.
- Annually, less than 5 percent of the fish stocked in Montana waters are planted in streams; the remainder are planted in lakes and reservoirs.
- Blue Ribbon Streams. A total of 541 miles of 12 individual streams and rivers in Montana are classified as "Blue Ribbon." These rivers are the: Beaverhead, Big Hole, Bighorn, Blackfoot, Flathead (mainstem), Flathead (North Fork), Gallatin, Kootenai, Madison, Missouri, Rock Creek, and Yellowstone. Stream reaches are designated "blue ribbon" on the basis of their productivity (numbers or total weight of game fish present), use by anglers, accessibility for fishing, and aesthetics.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers. Montana contains 368 miles of federally designated "Wild and Scenic" rivers. These rivers are the: Upper Missouri (149 miles from Ft. Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge), North Fork of the Flathead (58 miles from the Canadian Border to its confluence with the South Fork), Middle Fork of the Flathead (101 miles from the confluence of Strawberry and Bowl creeks to its confluence with the South Fork), and South Fork of the Flathead (60 miles from the confluence of Young's and Danaher creeks downstream to Hungry Horse Reservoir).

Montana Fish Hatcheries

The first Montana hatchery began operation in 1908 at what is now Washoe Park Trout Hatchery at Anaconda. Currently, nine hatcheries are operated by FW&P; eight are state owned and one, Murray Springs at Eureka, is owned by the Corps of Engineers and operated under contract by FW&P. This is a mitigation hatchery to partially offset the loss of fishing opportunities due to construction of Libby Dam.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Operation Began</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Species Held</u>
(1) Murray Springs	Eureka	1979	production	rainbow trout kokanee salmon
(2) Flathead Lake	Somers	1914	production	kokanee salmon
(3) Jocko River	Arlee	1947	broodstock	cutthroat trout rainbow trout
(4) Washoe Park	Anaconda	1908	broodstock	cutthroat trout
(5) Giant Springs	Great Falls	1928	production	rainbow trout kokanee salmon
(6) Big Springs	Lewistown	1942	production	rainbow trout cutthroat trout brown trout kokanee salmon
(7) Yellowstone River	Big Timber	1921	broodstock	rainbow trout
(8) Bluewater Springs	Bridger	1949	production	rainbow trout cutthroat trout Chinook salmon
(9) Miles City	Miles City	1983	production	warm water species (walleye, northern pike, bass, catfish, etc.)

FISH STOCKED BY YEAR

SPECIES	FISH STOCKED BY YEAR					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Rainbow (001)	32,931,783	4,773,951	4,530,053	3,521,798	4,468,030	3,992,599
Wsct (012)	7,691,451	1,138,172	1,536,151	1,302,000	916,824	3,622,029
Ysrc (013)	3,881,475	601,211	447,708	223,448	459,335	765,632
Ct. undsnted. (002)	17,474	11,408	3,836	230	2,000	504,947
Brook Trout (003)	127,751	14,000	0	49,098	35,153	0
Bull Trout (005)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Trout (004)	1,366,232	1,000	0	148,600	453,204	234,528
Golden Trout (007)	29,540	6,000	23,000	0	0	0
Lake Trout (006)	29,423	0	7,400	17,359	2,664	2,000
Kokaneae (008)	24,952,774	1,754,650	2,420,808	2,087,361	2,975,225	2,235,697
Grayling (010)	268,359	1,451	62,844	4,834	1,230	68,000
Atlantic Salmon (126)	2,550	2,550	0	0	0	0
Coho Salmon (009)	23,300	0	0	0	0	0
Chinook Salmon (087)	855,957	63,740	232,884	124,106	144,148	214,864
Whitefish (085)	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cisco (125)	33,460,986	0	9,411,000	10,050,000	13,599,986	0
Rb X Ct Hybrid (011)	19,100	0	14,100	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	105,678,955	8,368,333	18,689,784	17,528,834	23,463,951	8,638,314
Walleye (082)	158,142,161	4,358,495	19,661,465	13,380,742	12,548,083	9,172,269
Largemouth Bass (017)	1,824,218	55,084	80,205	6,282	93,154	34,098,803
Smallmouth Bass (073)	574,459	124,488	38,054	0	62,185	518,508
Northern Pike (023)	19,050,353	30,351	4,885,035	3,725,336	7,151,878	603,048
Crappie (021,077,078)	289,489	130,173	3,173	3,775	14,546	527
Catfish (02)	61,531	0	14,468	0	0	2,675,000
Tiger Muskie (148)	11,270	0	0	0	0	171,752
Sauger (XWallleya) (149)	2,400	0	0	0	0	11,700
Sauger (081)	0	0	0	35	0	1,170
Trout Perch (100)	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	2,500
Pumpkinseed (075)	5	..	5	0	0	0
Bluegill (074)	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
Ling (06)	1,763	0	0	0	0	1,175
Perch (020)	73,207	7,396	14,680	25,294	19,172	6,665
Emerald Shiner (047)	4,015	0	0	0	0	0
Spottail Shiner (145)	190,190	184,140	0	0	3,300	715
Golden Shiner (053)	690	90	0	0	550	6,200
Fatherhead Minnow (052)	65,502	1,400	1,750	35,400	16,932	10,000
Black Bullhead (065)	5,354	0	0	5,194	160	0
White Sucker (057)	3,433	0	0	3,433	0	0
Carp (032)	530	0	530	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	180,306,705	4,761,149	24,828,361	17,186,859	19,909,980	16,184,952
TOTAL	285,985,660	13,129,482	43,518,145	34,715,693	43,373,931	24,623,266
						46,478,780
						53,458,474
						26,487,889
						42,653,001
						17,475,892

1990

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685,365

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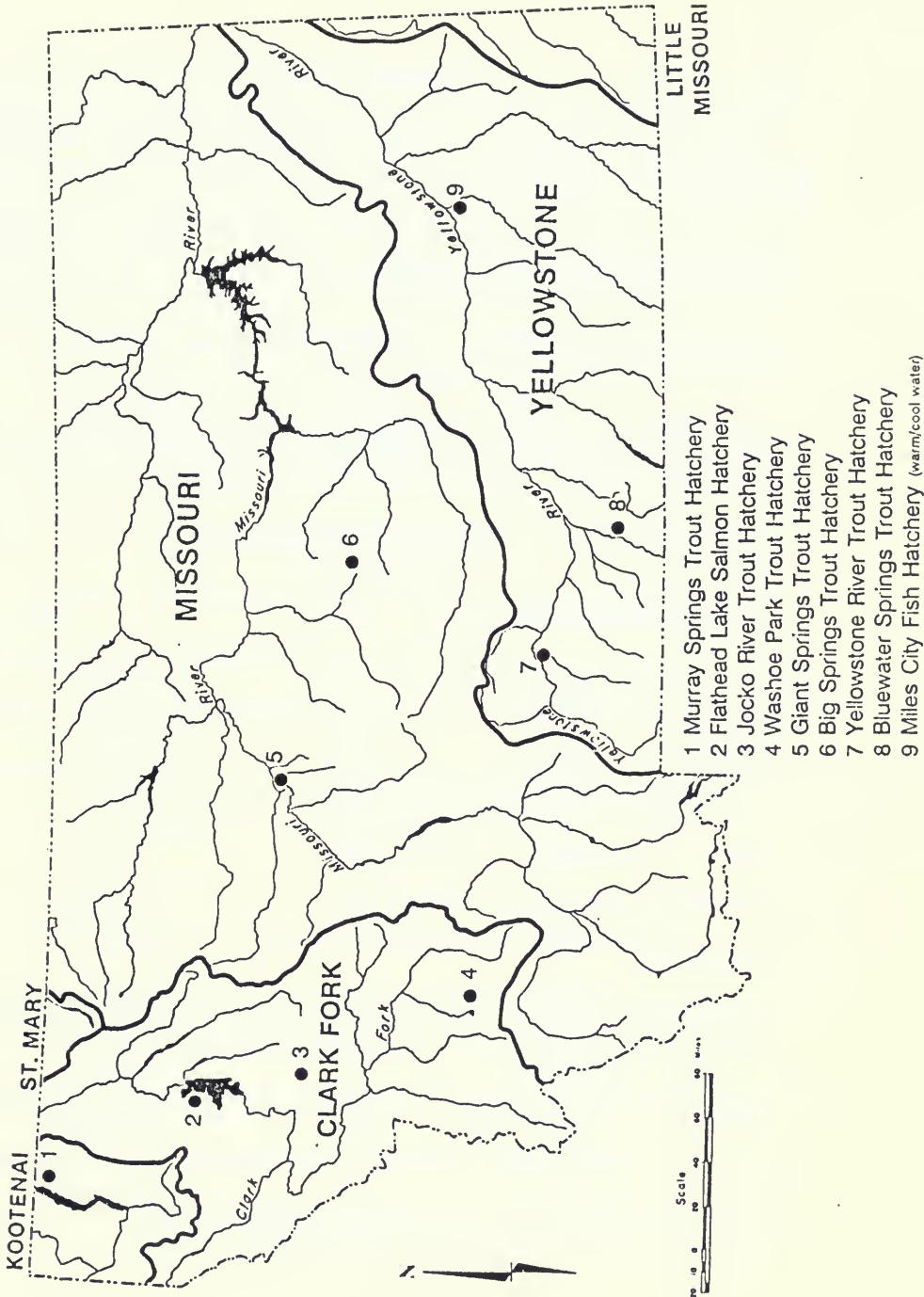
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STATE FISH HATCHERIES AND MAJOR RIVER BASINS IN MONTANA



PARKS DIVISION

The Parks Division is responsible for the development, maintenance and operation of all state parks and affiliated Parks System sites within Montana. The Division also administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund program and the snowmobile program.

- The Parks Division receives 1/2 of 1 percent of the state's distributor's gasoline tax for the development, operation and maintenance of snowmobile-related recreation facilities. This percentage is based on the amount of gasoline snowmobilers purchase annually.
- The Parks Division receives \$1 from the \$2 snowmobile registration fee for the development, maintenance and operation of snowmobile facilities. The Enforcement Division receives the other dollar to be used for the enforcement of snowmobile regulations.
- Snowmobile Program. Montana harbors over 3,000 miles of groomed snowmobile trails. In 1990, 28 snowmobile clubs statewide received trail grooming funds from the Department. These clubs employ 33 pieces of grooming equipment and other implements (worth approximately \$749,000) owned by the Department. At present, approximately 17,000 snowmobiles are registered each year in Montana.
- The Division receives 9/10th of 1 percent of the distributor's gasoline tax for use on areas where motor boating takes place.
- The Parks Division receives interest on 1.25 percent of the Coal Severance Tax. Coal-Tax dollars are used to develop and maintain Parks System sites.
- The Parks Division manages 362 individual sites throughout the state, second among all states.
- Montana's Parks System consists of 62 state parks and affiliated lands. These areas comprise a total of 51,208 acres.
- Our largest state park is Makoshika in southeastern Montana, with 8,834 acres; the smallest is Granite, just east of Philipsburg, which comprises one building.
- In 1990, the Parks System had over 4 million visitors.
- The most visited park in the state is Canyon Ferry.
- Our most self-supporting park is Lewis and Clark Caverns, which produced 117 percent of its operating budget in 1989.
- Day-use fees are charged at 28 state parks; in 1991, fees were \$3 per single, private vehicle or 50 cents for walk-in visitors. Other sites don't meet fee criteria. A \$15 Parks Passport that permits unlimited access to all Parks System sites also is available. If purchased by mid-February, the price is \$12.
- Camping fees are charged at 23 parks. Fees vary (\$7-\$8-\$9 per night) depending on developments at the individual parks. Resident senior citizens, disabled persons and their guests camp at special discount rates.
- Campers in the state Parks System are limited to a 14-day stay per camp site, or a shorter period if posted.
- It is estimated that state parks created 1,500 private sector jobs and \$16.5 million in direct income for residents of nearby communities in 1988. Nonresident expenditures adjacent to parks that year are estimated at \$44.9 million. (Figures from the 1988 State Park Visitors Survey)

Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Parks Division administers the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program in Montana. The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides 50 percent reimbursable grants (up to \$50,000) to state and political subdivisions of the state for the purpose of providing public outdoor recreation areas and facilities through acquisition and development.

Since 1965, the Department has received over \$29 million in matching grants. With state and local matching shares, over \$58 million has now been spent on the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities in Montana under the auspices of the LWCF.

In 1990, the Parks Division received applications for funds totalling just over \$384,400. Montana's 1991 LWCF allocation was \$271,983. Applicants who received funding in 1991 were:

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Yellowstone County	Two Moon Park	\$20,000
City of Billings	Stewart Park	\$50,000
City of Billings	Hawthorne Park	\$50,000
Yellowstone County	Zoo Montana	\$50,000

Montana State Parks
(As of June 1991)

	<u>Region</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Nearest Major Town</u>
1	Flathead Lake		
	* Big Arm	55	Polson
	* Elmo	35	Kalispell
	* Finley Point	24	Polson
	* Wayfarers	68	Bigfork
	* West Shore	146	Polson
	* Yellow Bay	10	Polson
	* Wild Horse Island	2,163	Polson
	Lake Mary Ronan	76	Polson
	Lone Pine	182	Kalispell
	Thompson Lakes		
	* Logan	18	Kalispell
	Thompson Falls	36	Thompson Falls
	Whitefish Lake	10	Whitefish
2	Anaconda Stack	2	Anaconda
	Beavertail Hill	65	Missoula
	Council Grove	187	Missoula
	Fort Owen	2	Stevensville
	Frenchtown Pond	41	Missoula
	Lost Creek	25	Anaconda
	Painted Rocks	293	Darby
	Placid Lake	32	Seeley Lake
	Salmon Lake	42	Seeley Lake

3	Bannack	196	Dillon
	Beaverhead Rock	71	Dillon
	Clark's Lookout	7	Dillon
	Lewis & Clark Caverns	2,735	Whitehall
	Madison Buffalo Jump	618	Three Forks
	Missouri Headwaters	530	Three Forks
	Parker Homestead	32	Three Forks
4	Ackley Lake	160	Lewistown
	Chief Joseph	200	Chinook
	Giant Springs	218	Great Falls
	Holter Lake		
	* Log Gulch	22	Wolf Creek
	* Departure Point	2	Wolf Creek
	Sluice Boxes	1,404	Belt
	Ulm Pishkun	170	Great Falls
5	Chief Plenty Coups	195	Pryor
	Cooney Reservoir	289	Red Lodge
	Deadman's Basin	618	Harlowton
	Greycliff Prairie Dog Town	98	Big Timber
	Lake Elmo	120	Billings
	Natural Bridge	40	Big Timber
	Pictograph Cave	22	Billings
6	(NONE)		
7	Hell Creek	172	Jordan
	Makoshika	8,123	Glendive
	Medicine Rocks	320	Ekalaka
	Pirogue Island	210	Miles City
	Rosebud Battlefield	3,052	Decker
	Tongue River	640	Decker
8	Canyon Ferry	5,000	Helena
	* (23 sites)		

Affiliated Lands

1	Les Mason Park	8	Whitefish
	Little Bitterroot Lake Park	38	Kalispell
2	Blackfoot Rec. Corridor	1,225	Missoula
	Granite	---	Philipsburg
	Whittecar Rifle Range	31	Hamilton
3	Brider Bowl	120	Bozeman
	Centennial Acre	2	Three Forks & Thompson Falls
	East Gallatin Park	84	Bozeman
	Elkhorn Ghost Town	1	Boulder
4	Montana Agri. Center	4	Fort Benton
	Smith River Rec. River	1,125	Great Falls
5	Lake Josephine	82	Billings
8	Capitol Grounds	55	Helena

A Brief History of Montana State Parks

- 1929 State Land Board is authorized to set aside state lands for parks.
- 1936 Lewis and Clark Caverns is donated as Montana's first state park.
- 1939 First comprehensive legislation establishes a state Park System and a separate State Park Commission.
- 1947 State parks receive their first legislative appropriation.
- 1953 Administration of state parks is transferred to the Highway Commission with a \$45,000 annual budget.
- 1963 Fish and Game Department appropriation includes legislative intent to allocate funds for development of fishing and boating facilities in state parks.
- Motorboat fuel tax is separated from gas tax for state boat park creation, improvement, and maintenance (now 0.9 percent).
- 1964 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is established to provide up to \$900 million annually for park development nationally.
- 1965 Administration of state parks and the LWCF program is transferred to the Fish and Game Commission.
- Montana Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee is established (eliminated by 1971 Executive Reorganization Act).
- 1975 Coal Tax park acquisition trust fund is established at 2.5 percent of Coal Severance Tax receipts.
- 1982 LWCF funding for state and local park development projects in Montana is reduced to \$0 from a maximum of \$3.4 million in 1979.
- 1986 All Coal Tax earnings earmarked for the parks trust are diverted to the General Fund until June 30, 1989; parks trust interest earnings are diverted solely to park maintenance.
- 1987 All General Fund support of the state Park System is eliminated.
 - Net loss of \$1 million per year since 1985 from Coal Tax and General Fund for state park repairs and improvements.
- 1989 Montana celebrates its 100th birthday.
 - State Park System celebrates its Golden Anniversary.
 - Entrance fees are initiated at state parks.
- 1990 State Park Futures Committee's report to the governor recommends an additional \$6.3 million per year over 5 years and 30 new full-time employees to upgrade the Park System.
- 1991 Day use and camping fees are increased by \$1. LWCF funding for state projects increases to \$320,000 per biennium.
 - For the first time, floaters are charged fees on the Smith River.

WILDLIFE DIVISION

The Wildlife Division's goal is to protect, enhance and regulate the wise use of the state's wildlife resources for public benefit now and in the future.

The Division is responsible for collecting the scientific information necessary for managing all species of big game (11 species), upland game birds (9 species), waterfowl (about 25 species), furbearers (10 species), nongame (over 500 species), and endangered (5 species) wildlife.

- The Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937 placed an 11 percent excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition that was collected by the federal government and apportioned back to the states on the basis of the land area of the state and the number of hunting licenses sold. In later years, this act was expanded to include excise taxes on handguns and bows and arrows. In recent years, Montana has received over \$3 million annually, which can be used for habitat development, research, land acquisition and hunter education projects as well as administration of these projects.
- Big game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, Shiras moose, black bear, grizzly bear, mountain lion and bison.
- Upland game birds include sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, spruce (or Franklin's) grouse, ring-necked pheasants and Merriam's turkeys. Willow ptarmigan also occur in some parts of Montana, but they can not be legally hunted.
- Fur-bearing animals include marten (or sable), otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, bobcat, lynx, wolverine, northern swift fox and beaver. A general trapper's license is required to take a fur-bearing animal.
- Other "fur-bearers" such as the coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat are officially classified as predators. A license is required for nonresident trappers.
- Endangered species listed by Montana include the peregrine falcon, whooping crane, black-footed ferret, Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf, and piping plover. The federal government also lists the bald eagle as endangered in Montana.
- Nongame wildlife means any wild animal not otherwise classified by statute or regulation in Montana. Examples of nongame wildlife with commercial value are the badger, raccoon and red fox. A license is required for nonresident trappers to take these species.
- Montana is the fourth largest of the 50 states, with a total area of 147,138 square miles. About 30 percent is owned, held in trust or leased by the federal government. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management together administer nearly 25 million acres (27 percent). State land accounts for more than 5 million acres (6 percent). Private lands comprise approximately 67 percent of the state.
- Statistics show that 48 to 50 percent of Montana's adult male population and 18 to 20 percent of the adult female population will purchase a hunting license in 1991.
- Over 2.5 million days of hunting-oriented recreation were spent in Montana by resident and nonresident hunters in 1990. Hunters logged 1,939,145 million days pursuing antelope, deer and elk in Montana, and an additional 8,639 days pursuing moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.
- The state animal is the grizzly bear.

Most Hunter Days in 1990:

Antelope

1. Region 7 (42,683)
2. Region 6 (28,155)
3. Region 5 (18,679)

Deer

1. Region 2 (228,812)
2. Region 3 (216,079)
3. Region 1 (210,812)

Elk

1. Region 3 (248,367)
2. Region 2 (216,050)
3. Region 1 (129,437)

Montana elk hunters spend \$53.6 million annually on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other purchases, excluding license fees.

Deer hunters annually spend \$48.8 million, antelope hunters spend \$6.7 million and waterfowl hunters spend \$10.6 million.

1990 HARVEST SURVEY

HARVEST ESTIMATES FOR GAME SPECIES IN MONTANA AS DETERMINED BY THE 1990 STATEWIDE HARVEST SURVEY

<u>Species</u>	Hunters <u>Afield</u>	Harvest	% Success
Deer*	166,706	133,648	80
Elk	99,852	19,809	20
Antelope**	42,605	33,232	78
Moose	709	613	86
Sheep	624	297	48
Goat	283	215	76
Black bear***	13,105	1,350	10
Turkey****	7,707	4,849	59
Sharp-tailed grouse	--	58,519	
Sage grouse	--	20,456	
Blue grouse	--	25,303	
Ruffed grouse	--	--	26,325
Franklin's (spruce) grouse	--	--	5,597
Ring-necked pheasant	--	--	113,850
Hungarian partridge	--	--	77,391
Chukar partridge	--	--	896
Mourning dove	--	--	10,249
Snipe	--	553	
Ducks	9,718	81,122	
Geese	9,624	35,627	

*84,229 mule deer and 49,419 white-tailed deer

**does not include extra doe/fawn harvest

***spring (5,716/729), fall (7,389/621)

****spring (2,622/1,293), fall (5,903/3,556)

--Estimated upland game bird hunters afield in 1990--35,608

ARCHERY

<u>Species</u>	Hunters <u>Afield</u>	Harvest	% Success
Antelope	882	247	27
Bear, Black	791	124	16
Deer, Mule	7,407	956	12
Deer, White-tailed	7,737	1,211	14
Elk	13,018	956	7

Harvest Trivia

- In 1990, 16.3 percent of harvested mule deer had 2x2 antler racks, 30.4 percent had 4x4 antler racks and 17.4 had 5x5 antler racks.
- In the white-tailed deer harvest, 17 percent had 2x2 antler racks, 30.9 percent had 4x4 antler racks and 10.7 percent had 5x5 antler racks.
- In 1990, spike bulls comprised 29 percent of the bull elk harvest, 23 percent had 5x5 antler racks and 11.5 percent had 6x6 antler racks.

MONTANA BIG GAME TROPHIES

The following table lists the largest authentic weights recorded by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks for various game species:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Live Weight (in lbs.)</u>	<u>Dressed Weight</u>
Antelope	160	121
Bear, Black	505	-
Bear, Grizzly	1,018	-
Deer, Mule	453	340
Deer, Whitetail	375	275
Elk	1,010	810
Goat, Mountain	310	212
Lion, Mountain	176	-
Moose	1,117	840
Sheep, Bighorn	320	220

TOP BOONE AND CROCKETT / POPE AND YOUNG MONTANA TROPHIES as of July, 1989

	Minimum Scores		First Place Scores	
	B-C	P-Y	B-C	P-Y
Black Bear	19	17	21 3/16	20 5/16
Grizzly Bear	23	19	25 9/16	--
Mountain Lion	14 12/16	13	15 13/16	15 5/16
American Elk (Typical)	360	260	419 4/8	386 5/8
American Elk (Non-Typical)	370	300	407 6/8	403 0/8
Mule Deer (Typical)	185	140	205 3/8	183 0/8
Mule (Non-Typical)	225	155	275 1/8	274 4/8
Whitetail Deer (Typical)	160	120	199 3/8	174 4/8
Whitetail Deer (Non-Typical)	180	145	252 1/8	210 7/8
Wyoming (Shiras) Moose	150	115	195 1/8	165 5/8
Pronghorn	80	62	92 6/8	81 6/8
Bison	110	80	131 6/8	122 2/8
Rocky Mountain Goat	49	38	52 2/8	49 4/8
Bighorn Sheep	175	135	199 0/8	183 7/8

MONTANA 1992 HUNTING SEASONS

BIG GAME

Backcountry deer and elk	Sept. 15--Nov. 29
General deer and elk (gun)	Oct. 25--Nov. 29
Antelope (gun)	Oct. 11--Nov. 8
Moose, goat	Sept. 15--Nov. 29
Bighorn sheep	Sept. 15--Dec. 15
Deer/elk/bear archery	Sept. 5--Oct. 18
Antelope archery	Sept. 5--Oct. 10
Black bear	April 15--Nov. 29
Lion (hunt)	Dec. 1--Feb. 15, 1993
Lion (chase)	Feb. 16--April 30, 1993

UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

Sage grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Sharp-tailed grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Mountain grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Partridge	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Pheasant	Oct. 17---Dec. 15
Merriam's Turkey	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Mourning doves	Sept. 1---Oct. 30
Common snipe	Sept. 1---Dec. 16

MONTANA 1993 HUNTING SEASONS

BIG GAME

Backcountry deer/elk	Sept. 15--Nov. 28
General deer/elk (gun)	Oct. 24--Nov. 28
Antelope (gun)	Oct. 10--Nov. 7
Moose, goat	Sept. 15--Nov. 28
Bighorn sheep	Sept. 15--Nov. 28
Deer/elk/bear archery	Sept. 4--Oct. 17
Antelope archery	Sept. 4--Oct. 12
Black bear	Apr. 15--Nov. 28
Lion (hunt)	Sept. 15--Feb. 15, 1994
Lion (chase)	Feb. 16--Apr. 30, 1994

UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

Sage grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Sharp-tailed grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Mountain grouse	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Partridge	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Pheasant	Oct 16--Dec. 15
Merriam's Turkey	Sept. 1---Dec. 15
Mourning doves	Sept. 1---Oct. 30
Common snipe	Sept. 1---Dec. 16

*Season dates for grouse, doves, snipe, partridge and turkey are now set as "standard" dates each year.

Estimated Game Population Numbers

The following estimates reflect the relative abundance of the various species in Montana at the present time. These estimates are based upon harvest records and estimated harvest rates.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Population Size</u>
Elk	90,000 (Source - Elk Plan)
Mule Deer	500,000 (Source - Harvest x 5)
Whitetail Deer	400,000 (Source - Harvest x 10)
Moose	6,000 (Source - Harvest x 10)
Sheep	4,500 (Source - Winter range counts)
Mountain Goat	2,000 (Source - Harvest x 10)
Antelope	126,000 (Source - Harvest x 3)
Grizzly	800 (Source - EIS, and Yellowstone estimate by Knight)
Black Bear	20,000 (Source - Harvest x 10)
Turkey	80,000 (Source - Harvest = 5% of population)

MONTANA HUNTING HISTORY

- 1864 First Territorial Legislature passes law protecting trout fisheries.
- 1869 First laws protecting game birds closes quail and partridge seasons for three years.
- 1870 First grouse hunting season set; bag limit established at 100 prairie chickens.
- 1872 First closed season on buffalo, moose, elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, antelope and hares. Season closes February 1 to August 15 each year.
- Yellowstone National Park established.
- 1874 Passenger Pigeon extinct.
- 1876 First closed seasons on furbearing animals and on waterfowl.
- 1877 Act makes it unlawful to kill game animals for hides alone; hunters must use or sell meat.
Unlawful to hunt or chase game animals with dogs.
Law prohibits the sale of game birds for market purposes.
- 1879 Bounty on mountain lions established.
- 1883 Act prohibits the destruction of game bird and waterfowl nests and taking of eggs from nests.
Hunting prohibited in Yellowstone National Park.
- 1889 Montana statehood.
- 1893 First year-around closed season on moose and elk.
- 1892 Malnutrition and starvation contribute to problems associated with loss of winter range for northern Yellowstone elk herd.
- 1895 First Fish and Game Board authorized by Legislature.
Big Game Season - September 1 - January 1, set by Legislature. Limits: 8 deer, 8 bighorn sheep, 8 mountain goats, 8 antelope, 2 moose, 3 elk.
- 1897 First daily bag limit on game birds: 20 grouse or prairie chickens per day.
- 1901 W.F. Scott, first State Fish and Game Warden (Director) appointed by Governor.
Bobwhite introduced - Kalispell, Flathead County.
First license required (nonresidents only) to take game animals and game birds. Nonresidents required to purchase hunting license of \$25 - game animal, \$15 - game birds.
- 1903 Guides license required.

- 1905 First resident hunting and fishing license required at cost of \$1.00 per family.
Ringnecked pheasant introduced to Bitterroot Valley.
- 1909 First daily bag limit on wild ducks at 20 per day.
- 1910 First elk transplanted in Montana to Fleecer Mountain, Silver Bow County, from Yellowstone National Park.
- 1911 First game preserves, Snow Creek Game Preserve, Dawson County, created by Legislature primarily for antelope but also for deer and game birds. Pryor Mountain Game Preserve also created.
59,291 hunting and fishing licenses are sold in Montana.
- 1913 Montana Fish and Game Commission organized.
Sun River Game Preserve created by Legislature.
- 1915 Season closed on bighorn sheep and remained closed until 1953.
- 1916 Migratory Bird Treaty Between Great Britain (Canada) and the United States ratified providing federal authority to manage migratory game birds and protecting many nongame bird species.
- 1919 Restrictions on the use of automobiles to help hunters kill game are established.
Some 14,000 Yellowstone National Park elk die of starvation.
- 1921 Legislature established modern system of five Fish and Game Commissioners to be appointed by Governor. The commissioners are granted the power to allot Fish and Game Districts and to close or open seasons under certain conditions.
- 1923 Grizzly bear protection follows its classification as a game animal.
- 1922 Hungarian partridge purchased in Europe. A total of 6,000 are released throughout Montana through 1926.
- 1925 Montana's total antelope populations is estimated at 3,000.
- 1926 First land acquired for game management purposes: 27 acres at Red Rock Lakes, Beaverhead County.
- 1928 First pheasant season.
- 1929 First Hungarian partridge season.
First game farm at Warm Springs.
- 1931 First big game resident license to take deer and elk \$1.00.
- 1934 First federal duck hunting stamps go on sale.
- 1935 46 State game preserves in Montana (the maximum number of preserves in effect at one time).

- 1936 Statewide buck law declared - 29,699 resident big game licenses sold at \$1.00 each.
First winter deer ranges leased in Sanders, Missoula and Powell Counties.
- C.M. Russell Game Range (Fort Peck Game Range) created by Congress (97,000 acres).
- 1939 State versus Rathbone case which established important precedent to game damage problems.
First degree in wildlife technology was granted at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- 1940 First acquisition of the Judith River Game Range for elk winter range, Judith Basin County.
First state big game manager position created.
- 1941 The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (P-R) program began.
First wildlife biologist hired.
Fish and Game Commission given regulatory power over opening and closing seasons, setting of bag limits, and creating game preserves.
Commission establishes a program to obtain scientific data as a basis for wildlife management.
- First goats transplanted in Montana from Deep Creek, Teton County to Crazy Mountains, Sweetgrass County.
- 1942 First bighorn sheep transplanted from Sun River, Teton County to the Gates of Mountains, Lewis and Clark County.
Surveys estimate 14,000 antelope in eastern and central Montana.
- 1943 First mule deer transplanted from National Bison Range, Lake County, to Glendive badlands, Dawson County.
Antelope hunting renewed in Montana on annual basis (750 permits).
- 1945 First white-tailed deer transplanted from Bowser Lake, Flathead County, to East Rosebud, Stillwater or Carbon County.
First moose seasons resume in portions of Park, Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead Counties after a 50-year moratorium.
- 1947 Sun River Game Range acquired.
- 1948 Blackfoot-Clearwater Game Range in Missoula and Powell counties and Sun River Game Range in Lewis and Clark County are acquired.
Wildlife management curriculum begin at Montana State College, Bozeman, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Department.
- 1950 First statewide mountain goat and bighorn sheep studies completed.
The Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit founded at the University of Montana, Missoula.

- A study of pheasant stocking in the Gallatin Valley indicates the high costs and biological limitations of planting birds.
- 1951 Gallatin Game Range acquired to provide elk winter range.
- 1952 First Department studies on the effects of insecticides on bird life completed in eastern Montana.
- 1953 Limited permit system established for bighorn sheep hunting.
- Mountain goat hunting changes to limited permit system.
- Freezout Lake waterfowl hunting area acquired in Teton County.
- First special bow and arrow licenses established.
- 1954 First turkey plant in Judith Mountains, Fergus County, with 13 birds from Colorado.
- 1956 First statewide deer archery season.
- Fish and Game Commission adopts policy opening a big game season on October 15 or the first Sunday after October 15.
- 1957 Deer and elk hunting units established.
- The Wildlife Laboratory, Montana Fish and Game Department, started operations at Montana State University.
- 1958 Forage surveys are standardized to provide a basis for setting big game seasons.
- First statewide game bird harvest estimates.
- First statewide either-sex deer seasons.
- 1959 First special turkey license issued.
- Antelope, moose, sheep and goat special season units are organized into administrative districts.
- 1960 Bitterroot and Madison-Wall Creek elk winter ranges acquired in Ravalli and Madison Counties.
- 1961 Montana, west of the Continental Divide placed in the Pacific Flyway.
- 1962 Cooperative Gallatin elk management plan initiated with Fish and Game Department, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Park Service.
- Fleecer Mountain Game Range acquired primarily for elk winter range in Silver Bow County.
- Bounty on mountain lion discontinued.
- 1963 First streambank preservation act passed.
- Studies begin to determine the affect on mountain grouse of DDT spraying to control spruce budworm on the Bitterroot National Forest. Nearly 3 million acres sprayed in Montana since 1953.
- Statewide mountain goat harvest over 500, compared to just 30 in 1941.

- 1964 Tenth consecutive year that statewide deer harvest exceeded 100,000, and ninth consecutive year that hunter success exceeded 90 percent.
- Big game license form changes enabling hunters to purchase deer tags and/or elk tags separately.
- DDT contaminations in wildlife leads Fish and Game Commission's policy statement protesting further use of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides on public lands. Statement also urges research on effects of herbicides on habitat. (DDT was not used for spruce budworm control after 1963).
- 1965 Beginning of 10-year cooperative Fish and Game-Bureau of Land Management - Montana State University research project to determine the ecological effects of spraying sagebrush.
- Pacific Flyway boundary moved eastward from Continental Divide.
- 1966 Graduate stipend research program initiated with Montana State University and later at the University of Montana.
- 1967 A new sportsman's license and a youth license established.
First grizzly bear license and grizzly bear trophy license issued.
- Tenth year of turkey hunting in Montana - nearly 5,000 harvested since first 18 were planted in 1955.
- 1968 Canyon Ferry Game Management area project for waterfowl habitat development and public hunting was initiated.
- Four years of study of elk-livestock relationships completed in the Elkhorn Mountains, Broadwater County.
- Statewide elk harvest estimated at 16,000 (equaling the previous peak harvest in 1955).
- 1969 Conservation License created.
- Twelfth consecutive year that statewide moose harvests have exceeded 400 (with hunter success usually between 70-80 percent).
- Investigations of mercury contamination of game birds frequenting grain-growing areas were initiated.
- Isaac Homestead small game management area acquired in Treasure County.
- Deer hunter success 80 percent (success exceeded 80 percent in 13 of past 15 years and is double that before 1952).
- 1970 Studies to determine the effects of logging on elk ecology were begun in cooperation with the U.S.F.S. and U of M School of Forestry.
- The first swan season (500 permits) at the Freezout Lake area.
- The Beartooth Game Range, providing key elk winter range and other wildlife habitat, was acquired.
- Mountain lion classified as a game animal.
- First Earth Day celebrated.
- 1971 Montana Environmental Policy Act, the first comprehensive environmental bill, is passed by Legislature.

- 1972 New State Constitution declares that Montana's Legislature "shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources."
- First Sandhill crane season established in Phillips County.
- 1973 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 is passed by Congress.
- 1974 Legislature protects the Yellowstone River by placing a moratorium on granting major new water rights.
- 1975 Grizzly bear classified as an threatened species in the lower 48 states.
- 1977 Grizzly bear studies begin along Rocky Mountain East Front to determine impacts of oil and gas exploration, human disturbance and to help develop guidelines for management.
- 1978 Board of Natural Resources and Conservation grants a major instream water allocation for fish and wildlife and other purposes in the Yellowstone River Basin.
- 1981 Endrin crisis strikes Montana. Warnings on potential contamination of game birds and waterfowl keep hunters at home.
- 1983 Montana mourning dove season opens October 1.
Whistling swan season established in Montana's portion of Central Flyway.
- 1985 Legislature establishes wild buffalo as a game animal.
Bighorn sheep license auction created.
- 1986 Block Management Program established.
First Montana Waterfowl Stamp goes on sale.
- 1987 Legislature passes House Bill 526, landmark legislation which provides a source of funds for habitat protection.
Pheasant Habitat Enhancement Program established.
Moose license auction created.
- 1988 Montana's elk harvest exceeds 25,000. Post season elk population is estimated at 88,000.
Robb Creek Wildlife Management Area is established to help support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1989 After the devastating drought and fires of 1988 and a bitter cold winter, Gov. Stan Stephens, the Montana Congressional delegation and the recently established Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation help FW&P acquire more elk winter range in southwestern Montana to support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1991 Montana Fish and Game Commission name changed to Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission.

Legislature creates a seven-year waiting period those who receive moose, goat and bighorn sheep permits through the special drawings.

Legislature takes away license to hunt buffalo, although buffalo still remains a game animal in Montana.

Mountain lion now occur in 47 of 56 counties.

Fifty permits are issued for a spring grizzly bear hunting season along the Rocky Mountain East Front. Hunters take three male bears.

Legislature establishes the third week in September as "Hunting Heritage Week."

